# THE BUDDING YEAR.

How the Hospitalities of the Festival Will Be Observed.

OLD TIME LUNCH TABLES

Religious Observances of the "Watch Night" in the Churches.

While the householder avails himself of the comin new year to take account of stock in home and store to the housewife comes the dread responsibility of preparing her table for the entertainment of her New Year's guests. In ancient times, according to Holy Writ, it was considered a great thing to have a table spread in the presence of one's enemies. But the old things are passed away and the modern custom de-mands a liberal provision of provisions for the aid and comfort of those chivalric men who remember

Differing somewhat from the few years imme diately preceding 1879, it would seem probabl that calling will be very general, and that the habit of hospitality that had fallen somewhat into disuse is again likely to become nearly universal. There are ways and ways of doing this. In some very old fashioned homes the ancient preparation of a glass of sherry and a piece of cake will do duty now, as they have for scores of years now numbered with the dead. In others a modest service will consist of a large roasted turwith oyster stuffing and dressing, chicken huge urn of boiling coffee. Others, again, venture into the realm of expense and indulge in quail, vent-son, roast meats, hot rolls, coffee and perhaps a bowl of punch. Between the bottle of sherry wine on a little card table in the corner and the great table groaning with every substantial known to the markets, and all the delicacies in and out of season paratively was done in the way of entertain this year there was but small improvement and 1879 bids fair not only to eclipse its immediate predeces-sors, but really to rival the gorgeous menus of finsher

New York's great—though dirty and inconvenient—markets were never richer in goodles than they are to-day. And everything is "abominably cheap" too. In some of the years that are gone the good lady who spread roast quail upon her New Year's tabl idered extravagant, and the name of her husband was looked upon with suspicion by his bank. Western birds are here in great abundance, and can be retailed with profit at twelve shillings a dozen. They are firm fleshed and sweet as nuts. The Long Island quail are scarce, and bring \$2 50 per dozen easily. The Western freight cars are loaded with barrels of these favorite birds, and one of the choicest delichoics of the coming festival will likewise be one of the cheapest. Partridges are plentiful and cheap also. Dealers say that they sell rapidly, not to their old quiries indicate a lamentable condition of ignorance concerning "what's what" and "what isn't." From tables will present a different appearance from that

in meats says he has sold more venison this week than in any four holiday weeks in years. He, like proportry men, has orders for New Year's Day, and orecasts the serving of many juicy saddles of venion for that festive occasion. But one suckling pig reported as sold for a table decorator. Piggy was rought from Orange county, in this State, and will ecome the head centre of a bountsous table in the ospitable home of a democratic official—one of the worthat style to whom the returns of the late ection were kind.

cew of that style to whom the returns of the late election were kind.

A Word Arour Oysters.

Differ as the ladies may—and that they do differ is paintfully evident—in respect of meats and poultry, there seems to be but one opinion as to the necessity of having oysters. It a table is to be set at all oysters become a sine qua non. Oysters vary in size, price and condition, precisely as politicians do. In and about Fulton Market the chief oystermen congregate. They have differing names, but only one vocation. And they are universally busy. The best pickled oysters range from \$1.50 to \$6 per 100. They are prepared in great quantities and are greatly affected by callers who have "no time to dine," but who kindly consent to "take an oyster and a cup of coffee." A partner in a house that sends bivalves all over the civilized world said yesterday, in reply to a question, "Busy? I should rather think we were. Here; just look at our order book. We have 700 orders to fill by noon on New Year's Day, as against 450 last New Year's."

"Any raws ordered?"

ny. I don't believe our books will call for oysters between now and New Year's

What priced pickleds do you sell most of?"

10,600 raw oysters between now and New Year's night."

"What priced pickleds do you sell most of?"

"Mediums, you see—here, try one; how's that? We range all along from \$1 50 to \$6 a hundred. A man and his wife come in to order. Nine times in ten she would be satisfied with the cheapest, but he invariably airs himself and orders the dearest. Then she chimes in and they finally compromise on the \$4 fellows. Queer world, this."

"Where do you sell?"

"All over, but mainly up town and in Brooklyn, We savoid Brooklyn calls all we can, on account of that infernal ferry. Let's see: of over seven hundred orders they are all in New York, except ten or twelve in Jersey City and perhaps fifty in Brooklyn."

"Not over two hundred, I should say. We have sold as low as twenty-five, but rarely under fifty. We have one customer on the Hill, in Brooklyn, who sold as low as twenty-five, but rarely under fifty. We have one customer on the Hill, in Brooklyn, who has ordered 1,000 every year for six years past. He sets a buily table, I tell you. I know him pretty well, afthough I never met his folks. Last year I called in, and if his table coat him a cent it cost him \$2,500. The way the wine flowed was—""Do you sell anything besides oysters?"

"Oh, yea; scollops and lobsters; but, as a rule, they don't care for anything in our line but pickled oysters. Our sales were good last time; but if orders keep on as they have begun we shall have 1,000 at lenst. Say they average 150 each, and they will, that will be 150,000 cysters. These, averaging \$4 per 100, will make a gross sale for the day of \$6,000."

"How much profit?"

"Oh, that's another topic. Try another cyster."

CREAMS, TUTTI-FRUTTI AND GLACES.

Of the making of sweets there is no cand, and New York confectioners have been busy enough this week preparing creams, tutti-frutti, bombes glaces, jellies, chariotte ruse, blanc-mange, cakes, candies, table ornaments, pièces montées and mottoes. Many of these delicacies are considered necessities for a well sypointed New Year's bay. W

wagons and 125 men and boys at work, attending to deliveries only."

"What are your rates this year?"

"Oh, dog cheap; ridiculously cheap. Of course, by the quart, we anhere to our reduced rate of fifty cents, but we sell a gallon of first class cream for \$1.40. We will sell 100 gallons or any number over a single gallon at thirty-five cents a quart, and make money at that."

"Is the demand as great as usual?"

"Greater. We have 987 on the books now, and by this time Tuesday night there 'll be 1,500 at the least astimate."

"Mouth how many quarts do they average?"

"Well, that's a difficult question to answer. You see we sell one quart to this person and thirty gallons to that. Well, let me see I guess I can figure it. I should say they average ten quarts each. Some folks give a party to fifty people and they want fifteen quarts—five plates or thereabouts to a guest; but if a lady has a party of 250, and lots of 'em do, she darean't order less than thirty quarts. We have one public affair to which we are to send 100 quarts. Yes, take 'em small and large, and I guess ten quarts is a fair average."

a fair average."
"You have been a public caterer, how long?"

"Twenty-five years."
"How do the table prospects look for the coming New Year's?"

"How do the table prospects look for the coming New Year's?"

"Almost as good as in the palmy days. Our cake orders beat last year's by double. And as for boned durkey, salads of chicken and lobster, chicken aroquettee and table ornaments, I tell you it beats all how the orders come in."

As usual there is the agulation discussion as to the propriety of putting wine and other stimulants on New Year's tables. The American Temperance Union has circulated a petition begging the ladies of New York not to put temptation in the way of their husbands, sons and friends, and some of the dominies have indorsed the request. Meantime the sales of champagnes, sherries and brandies exceed those of any season since 1873. Dealers say that so far as they see the practice of using wine on New Year's is not apreading in new directions, but, on the other hand, people who have used it for years continue to do so.

That visitors who drink their hostess' health in bumpers at every house will wish they had been more prudent and temperate when "the day after" comes is one of the certainties; and that every house-hold will be a law unto itself in this respect is an-other certainty.

hold will be a law unto itself in this respect is another certainty.

So far as can be gathered by careful inquiry, the custom of receiving calls will be very generally observed, and it is evident that the good old-fashioned habit of spreading a bountiful table will likewise be adhered to. Dealers unite in testifying that, while game, fruits and bivalves are plentiful and cheap, there is a decided advance in the holiday demand, and if the appetites of the gallants equal the provision made by the laddes fair, the coming anniversary will be a joyous occasion and a festal day in fact as well as in name.

WATCH NIGHT-WHERE AND HOW IT IS TO BE

In a time of deepest agony the Saviour said to His sleepy disciples, "Couldst thou not watch with me one hour?" To-night many of his followers will answer that query by watching not only one but two or three hours in succession. The old custom of watching the old year out and the new year in, which had fallen into desuctude, was revived by John Wesley mong the English colliers and others of his following, not so much because it was an ancient religious ness among the class of men for whose salvation he cances among the class of their for whose savetactard labored and for whose entertainment and religious instruction he introduced the Watch Night service. It succeeded as he intended it should. And nundreds who spent the closing hours of one and the opening hours of the other year in ale shops were induced to spend their time in the little chapels rected by Wesley for their use. This custom has grown into a denominational one among the Metholists; so that with very few exceptions Watch Night services will be held in probably five-sixths of all the Wesleyan and Methodist churches in the world tostitution. This year as last it will be shared in by cther churches and denominations, to a limited extent however. The Church of the Disciples, for instance, will hold a union Watch Night service in which, as last year, the Presbyterians will be represented by Dr. Bevan, of the Brick Church: the Baptists by Dr. Bridmann. of the Madison Avenue, and the Reformed by Mr. Beed. Mr. Hepworth, the pastor, and Mr. Arnold, his assistant, will represent the Congregationalists. Short addresses will be delivered by each, interspersed with music by Mr. C. Florentine, the whole service covering two hours and beginning at ten o'clock. Last year Dr. Tyng, Jr., conducted a similar service in the Grand Union Hall, which service he will omit this year. The Willett Street Methodist Episcopal Church, which has had the labors of Mrs. Van Cott for three weeks, will add this to other services.

In St. James' Methodist Episcopal Church, Harlem, a Watch Night service will be conducted by the Bev. W. R. Davis, who will preach on the occasion; in Eleventh Street Methodist Episcopal Church neighboring churches will unite and Rev. A. C. Morehouse and Dr. J. L. Peck will deliver addresses. Watch Night will also be observed in Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church, Eighteenth Street, and, probably, in St. Paul's Church, as last year. Those churches will serve as contres for the union of churches all around them to engage in this closing up of the old year. In Brooklyn Watch Night services will begin in De Kalb Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church at half-past enght o'clock; in Greene Avenue, York Street, Warren Street, Nostrand Avenue, Sands Street and Enbury Methodist Episcopal churches at nine o'clock. First Place Church will begin its watch service at other churches and denominations, to a limited ex-

avenue methodast priscopa (York Street, Warren Street, Nostrand Avonue, Sands Street and Embury Methodast Episcopal churches at nine o'clock. First Place Church will begin its watch service at half-past seven o'clock this evening and keep it going until after the midnight hour. On New Year's Day, at three P. M., Miss Anna Oliver, a local preacher in the Mothodist Episcopal Church, will conduct a meeting for holiness in that church. Fleet Street Methodist Episcopal Church will begin its service at half-past eight o'clock. A union watch meeting of temperance and reformed men will be held in McKnight's Hall, Classon, near Myrtle avenue. A union meeting will be held also in Strong Place Baptist Church, commencing at ten o'clock. Drs. Hoyt, Ingersoil and other pustors in the vicinity will take part in the services. The New Year's Eve midnight service in St. Ann's Protestant Episcopal Church will be unusually impressive this year. Remmertz and other distinguished singers have been engaged for the musical part of the service. The Helping Hand Temperance Church, East Eleventh street, will hold a temperance Watch Night service, at which pledges from the use of intoxicasting liquors will be taken at the opening moments of the New Year. The Sullivan Street and Bridge Street Colored churches usually have very crowded watch meetings. Fleet Street and Bridge Street Colored churches of Brooklyn also enjoy similar gatherings on the close of the Old and beginning of the New Year.

NEW YEAR'S AT THE WHITE HOUSE-PROGRAMME OF RECEPTIONS BY THE PRESIDENT AND MES. HAYES-OTHER RECEPTIONS.

Washington, Dec. 30, 1878.

The President, Mrs. Hayes and the Vice President will hold a reception at the Executive Mansion or New Year's Day, according to the following pro-

the diplomatic corps.

At half-past eleven A. M., the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, Sensiors and Representatives in Congress, the Judges of the Court of Claims, the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, the Judges of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, ex-members of the Cabinet and

At twelve M. the officers of the army and navy. culture, the Assistant Secretaries of the departments, the Assistant Postmasters General, the Solicitor Gen-eral, the Assistant Attorney General, the Superin-tendent of the Coast Survey and the heads of bureaus of the several densityments

cral, the Assistant Attorney General, the Superintendent of the Coast Survey and the heads of bureaus of the several departments.

At a quarter before one P. M. the Associated Soldiers of the War of 1812, the Associated Veterans of the War of 1846, the members of the Oldest Inhabitants' Association, of the District of Columbia, and the Grand Army of the Ropublic.

At one P. M. reception of citizens, which will terminate at two P. M.

Carriages will approach the executive mansion by the eastern gate and leave by the western.

Mrs. Hayes will be assisted by Mrs. Jewett, of Chicago; Mrs. Austin, of Cleveland; Mrs. Charles Anderson, of Cincinuati, and Mrs. Hastings.

OTHER RECEPTIONS.

The New Year's receptions by citizens and sojourners will be as general as heretofore. The several hosds of the departments, with the exception of Postmaster General Key, will receive between stated hours in the afternoon. The foreign legations and the families of army and navy officers, and of others holding prominent positions under the government, will open their houses to visitors. All public business will be suspended on that day.

THE ARMY AND NAYY.

The Secretary of the Navy to-day issued an order to officers of the Navy and Marine corps to assemble at the department on Wednesday next to pay their respects to the President. A similar order was issued to army officers by General Sherman.

DISCIPLES' CHURCH CHRISTMAS,

DISCIPLES' CHURCH CHRISTMAS.

In front of the organ in the Church of the Disciples, where the Rev. George H. Hepworth stands on Sunday, there stood last night a big Christmas tree, dressed out in all the tinsel and toggery of the sea-son. On either side of it a couple of baby trees were similarly attired. The occasion was the Sunday school Christmas festival, and the children and beachers were their pleasantest smiles as well as their best dresses. The church was well filled with visi-tors before the exercises began. The organ-ist led off the proceedings with a very wicked dancing tune, which set the children and young folk almost dancing in their very wicked danoing tune, which set the children and young folk almost dancing in their seats. Of course they would not do such a thing anyway. But the organist very quickly atoned for this by giving them something very pious—namely, "The Sweet By and By," with variations. Then the school sang a hymn as a regular opening; the infant class followed with a characteristic song about 'The wonderful Christmas tree with its wonderful gifts for me.' The big tree did contain some wonderful gifts. It contained a beautiful Malacca gold-headed came for Dr. J. W. Ranney from his Bible class, and an immense candy came for the pastor, Mr. Hepworth, who pathetically told the audience that a year ago he received a similar cane; but, going home at the close of the festival, he forgot that it was a tragile staff, and when he bumped it on the sidewalk it went into a thousand pieces. He retained enough of it, however, to make all the family sick. He intended to be more careful of the present cane; but whether to make the household more sick or not he did not say. This wonderful Christmas tree contained, besides, a check for \$120, presented by Mr. Brush, the Sunday school superintendent, and a new "tile," presented by Dr. Ranney to Mr. Hepworth, so that he can bow pleasantly and pretily when he makes his annual calls on Wodnesday. But the wonderful tree contained, moreover, a gold watch chain for Mr. 4. C. Arnold, sesistant pastor; a beautiful font, with growing flowers, for Mr. Cumming; books and toys and candy cornucopias for every teacher and child in the school and a few of the latter for any infantile visifors that were present, so that the school could sing with vigor and meaning, as they did, "Wake the song of jubilee." There were besides special presents of books and trinkets from scholars to teachers and from teachers to scholars, as well as from individual members of the church to superintendents and teachers. The feetival was an exceedingly enjoyable one, and every person left the flouse happy, especially their indipende CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH.

SPECT THAT THE SACRED BUILDING WILL BI

SOLD UNDER THE HAMMER FOR DEST. It having been rumored yesterday that the Church of the Messiah was about to be sold and the society rendered homeless, a representative of the Henald yesterday called on Dr. Colton, an official of the church, who stated that that will be the alternative unless the society can pay off its debts before the coming springtime. The church was originally built intellectual strength and popularity it was believed would be able to keep the society together and tide it over its financial difficulties. The church cost \$350,000, and there is now a debt of \$100,000 on the property. An insurance company holds a mortgage for a sum in excess of \$60,000, with accrued interest amounting to over \$8,000. The balance of debt is in notes or bonds of the church for smaller sums. Dr. Osgood, soon after completing the edifice, stepped from under the burden and entered the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this city The Rev. George H. Hepworth followed Dr. Osgood much on account of the debt as because of a change in his doctrinal views. He became a Trinitarian and much on account of the debt as because of a change in his doctrinal views. He became a Trinitarian and united with the Congregational denomination. In the matter of debt he gained nothing by the change, for his new church was heavily indebted and he personally assumed the greater part of it—a sum as large, indeed, as that the Church of the Messiah is now seeking to raise. The Rev. W. R. Alger succeeded Mr. Hepworth, but he, too, left for a Colorado pastorate some months ago. The society is, therefore, without a regular pastor. It, however, receives the very best supplies that the denomination can sond. When the Unitarian Conference met in the church a few weeks ago the condition of the society was talked over. A committee of the Convention and a committee of the church were appointed for subsequent conferences. The former agreed and have since supplied the pulpit of the church with their best men. The missionary fund of the Convention is not, as may be interred, very large, but it was the conviction of the joint committee that it would be infinitely better for the denomination to save this church in the great metropolis than to aid with small sums weak churches in sparsely settled communities. But they took account of stock, so to speak, and they found among their three or four wealthy men in the church one who would give \$25,000 toward the liquidation of the debt on condition that the whole amount is raised. Another, who holds \$5,000 worth or the church's bonds, will return the same and add \$5,000 more to the amount. Several members of Dr. Bellows' church hold bonds of the Church of the Mearaised. Another, who holds \$5,000 worth of the church's bonds, will return the same and add \$5,000 more to the amount. Several members of Dr. Bellows' church hold bonds of the Church of the Messiah aggregating the sum of \$18,000. Some of those persons who have been seen agree to return those bonds and cancel the obligations, but others of them cannot do this because the original holder having died since they were issued the bonds form part of an estate and the money must be paid for those. But Dr. Bellows, as a member of the committee of the Convention, hopes to be able to settle that part of the difficulty. Then there are a few men of smaller means in the Messiah Society who are willing to contribute a couple of thousand each. So that the whole sum that can be raised in the society for the removal of its debt reaches \$60,000. The Unitarian Convention cannot supply the deficiency, and hence the lear that the building may be sold for the lack of \$40,000. It should be said that those generous givers have entered the church since the debt was created and had no part whatever in its creation. The financial straits of the society have frightened many persons from uniting with the church, though on Sabbath, when Dr. Peabody, of Harvard, preached, the congregation was large. The membership, however, consists of only twenty-live or thirty families.

RUMOR'S BUSY TONGUE.

HOW IT MAGNIFIED A SLIGHT UNPLEASANTNESS AT A SUNDAY SCHOOL ELECTION.

A report was current in Greenpoint yesterday that at the annual election of officers of the Noble Street Presbyterian Church Sunday School, which took place last Saturday evening in the lecture room of the church, there had been trouble over the election stormy one throughout. The report, as cir-culated, is substantially as follows:—The at-tendance was divided into two factions, one led by Mr. Charles Kennedy, an elder of the church; Mr. George W. Shuefer and Mr. A. W. Silkworth. As it was understood that the latter faction would attempt to gain control of the ing opened with a motion that a nominating com mittee of three be appointed, which was lost, and the pastor, Rev. C. W. Tailor, was elected superin tendent. An assistant superintendent and secreta-ries were then chosen. Mr. William Leach, who was elected treasurer by a small majority, refused to serve, but afterward withdrew his refusal. to serve, but afterward withdrew his refusal. A war of words followed the election of Mr. Shacter to serve under Mr. A. W. Slikworth, who was elected librarian. The chairman was then asked if Mr. Shacfer was not to have the same powers as Mr. Slikworth, to which he replied in the negative, causing great dissatisfaction among the Shacfories. Mr. Kennedy, one of Mr. Shacfer's supporters, jumped to his feet and said the Chair's decision was outrageous, but before he had time to finish his remarks was called conder by the Chair. Mr. Shacfer then arose to week.

show that the matter had not been improved after passing through many mouths.

"Well, now, that's a great one," said he, after hearing the report as circulated; "how in the world could that have got about?"

"Is there any truth in it?" asked the reporter.

"Any truth in it? Well, yes.—in some respects it is true. But bless my soul, how could they get me down as the leader of a faction? Gracious me, if that ain't a good one! I wonder who circulated that report? It's just like some reporter, do you know that? They're always trying to make a sensation out offnothing."

that? They're always trying to make a sensation out of nothing."

"How about the election, Mr. Rannedy?"

"The election? Well, it was rather a stormy one, I admit. As to the factions, why that's all news to me. There was some slight disturbance about the election of librarian, I believe, but I heard no cries of Bah! bah!! They did stamp their feet, but, my pationee, I don't know whether it was for the speaker to stand up or sit down."

"How about the 'laying out?"

"My patience. 'Laying out.' Well, now, I'm a man that weighs 200 pounds, and when you talk about laying out, that wouldn't be an easy job, I assure you. Our undertaker attends to all the 'laying out.'"

"The report also says that you have decided to

out!"
"The report also says that you have decided to
withdraw from the church," said the reporter.
"O, now, my dear sir, why would I do that? Why,
I've been a member of this church for years and hold
the office of elder. No, no, not L"

ANOTHER CHURCH SCANDAL

THE TREASURER OF THE TOTTENVILLE METHOD IST CHURCH CHARGED WITH MISAPPRO-

some months past agitated over the alleged conver-sion to his own use by Mr. Alonzo W. Joline of some \$300 of the funds of the Bethel Methodist Episcopa Church, of which he is treasurer. Mr. Joine has been an active agent of the temperance cause, and has prosecuted many of the liquor dealers of the county for violation of the Excise law, but has never, according to competent authority, been able to secure a conviction.

his opponents, is as follows:—One Johnson Winant holds a mortgage of \$1,000 on the Bethel Church and some time ago the Board of Trustees of the church gage provided the latter would accept it. Here the stories differ, Joline claiming that Winant refused to stories differ, Joline claiming that Winant refused to accept the \$300, saying he wanted all the money or none, and that the trustees then loaned the money to Joline at six per cent interest. Those opposed to Mr. Joline, however, give a very different verison of the affair. They claim that Winant offered to accept the \$300, but, as he transacted no business himself, desired Mr. Joline to call when his son was at home, which request has never been complied with. Then they claim that Mr. Joline converted the funds to his own use.

The church appointed a committee composed of Rov. M. C. Clark, the pastor; J. W. Sprague, David Ryder and John Robbins, to investigate the matter on charges preferred against Mr. Joline by Mr. John Graham. The committee ledd a session yesterday in the Sunday school room of the allurch. The room was nearly filled with

church members and others who desired to hear the irue invardness of the affair. Hev. Mr. Clarke, who acted as chairman, said that if there were any objections to his rulings they could only be settled by appeal to the Annual Conference. Mr. Jolina the secured, asked that all representatives of the press be excluded, whereupon the Chairman said, "Certainly, certainly, they may take their notes in the middle of the street; there can be no notes taken here," at the same time calling for the sextou to remove all reporters. The investigation then proceeded, and, judging from the angry voices and excited tones, which could easily be heard in the vestibule of the church, the committee and the accused were making things lively. The session continued until s late hour without any definite result being reached.

#### JUDGE SUTHERLAND.

COMPLIMENTARY MEETING OF THE BAR-PLEAS-ING TRIBUTES IN HONOR OF HIS LONG CAREEB

eeting of the Bench and Bar was held at the P. M. yesterday in the Supreme Court, General Term, room, to honor Judge Sutherland, whose judicial areer of twenty years will terminate with the close of 1878. The room was densely crowded and the panegyrics of the various speakers found fullest accord in the breast of every listener. To give the names of those present would be to chronicle the list

most prominent members of the city Bar.

Judge Noah Davis was called to preside. There was a formidable list of vice presidents, and Messrs. Frederick E. Smith, William P. Prentice and William of the meeting having been explained by District Attorney Phelps the following opening speech was made by

ex-Judge Faillerton, which was the keynote of the subsequent addresses:

MR. PRILICHTON'S ADDRESS.

Mr. PRESIDENT—The Hon. Josiah Sutherland is about closing a long, useful and honorable judicial career. For the past twenty years he has adorned the Bench of this State, and now retires from it with a name unchallenged for integrity, in the enjoyment of the entire confidence of his tellow-citizens, and having won for himself a place among the most distinguished jurists who have preceded him. It has been deemed eminently fitting that the Bench sand Bar should assemble in this city, where the larger part of Judge Sutherland's judicial service has been rendered, to testify in the most public manner to their appreciation of his character. During his judicial life he has occupied the Bench of the Court of General Sessions of this city, and that of the Supreme Court and of the Court of Appeals. In none of these positions has he failed to evince that kindness of heart, that evenness of temper, that mingled shrewdness and strength of understanding and that sincerity of purpose which have so excited the admiration and won the affectionate esteem of us all. In parting with him as a judge it is gratifying to know that, though his retirement from the Bench is rendered necessary by his arrival at that age which the constitution prescribes as a limit to judicial services, he is still in the enjoyment of a vigorous intellect and a sound judgment, and has the prospect of a useful life for many years, and that, while an eminent Judge is lost to the Bench, the Bar gains an eminent advocate, and welcomes him back to the field of his former professional triumphs with all that warmth of affection which, as a judge, a lawyer and a man, he has ever inspired.

David Dudley Field followed in a speech in similar eulogistic strain. He remarked that Judge Suther-land was one of those judges of whom it could be said, after his retirement from the Bench, said, after his retirement from the Bench, "Well done, good and faithful judicial servant." He challenged any one to say that Judge Sutherland ever abused his office. Underlying his sometimes brusque manner there was blunt kindness of heart. He was absolutely a fearless judge. Give him the facts and he would always give the law as he understood it.

District attorney Phelps, A. J. Vanderpoel, Joseph H. Choate, Chief Justice Daly and Chief Justice Davis made the closing addresses, which were characterized by each succeeding speaker striving to exceed his predecessor in the use of terms of the strongest panegyric of the retiring judge.

"AMERICA'S MANIFEST DESTINY."

NEW YORK THE BABYLON OF THE FUTURE-NECESSITY OF THE HARLEM CANAL.

The Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D., chaplain of th United States Senate, lectured last evening at the Congregational Church, Washington avenue, between 65th and 166th streets, taking for his subje "America's Manifest Destiny." After referring to the history of America and the rapid strides made in manufactures, commerce and wealth, Dr. Sunderland turned to the promises of the future. First there was a rapid and unparalleled increase of our population. Here are the homes of millions waiting for their coming occupants. In the next century we shall be a hundred millions. New York will be the modern Babylon of the world and Harlem River the central artery of the city, and Port Morris the harbor of universal commerce. The Homesteed act was first passed in 1862. Since that date other legislation has followed, and it is more than probable that greater facilities still may be secured to the people. As the law now stands not less than ninety millions of acres have been already taken up, while sixteen hundred millions remain as yet untouched.

The Timber Culture Entry act was passed in 1873. This relates to the growth of trees principally upon

ing evils of all civilization is the tendency to throng the great cities, thus robbing the outlying regions of the presence and culture of man. If one-third of the people of New York to-day could be set at work on those Western lands we should hear no more of the Commune, no more of the flat money, no more of the atrocious watchword, "Broad or lead." We already possess the heart of the continent. It is only a question of events, and the hours of God strike fast. It is not possible that the great free-hold of America can remain always divided. There has been but one rule thus far, and that is the rule of accretion. Every attempt at desolution has only resulted in a fruner solidarity.

But land and labor make commerce. The balance of trade is already in our favor. The vast products of this country, growing in magnitude and variety, clamor for transportation—and they must, they will have it! The railways are utterly inadequate. The bulk of it must come by water courses. There are but two of these for Eastern traffic—the Welland Caust and out by the St. Lawrence; the Eric Canal, by the Hudson and Harlem rivers. Canada contemplates an expenditure of over \$30,000,000 on the former; Congress has devoted the pitful sum of \$500,000 to the latter. There ought to be no rest till this ship canal is cut through the heart of New York—thus adding the most famous link in the great chain of globe embracing waters—a marvellous reach of the pathway of commerce in ler circuit round the world. Think of a single grain crop of 2,300,000 of bushels. Think of the fumber, the oil, the coal, the manusctures, the live stock that must be moved to foreign markets. Think of the great mail routes, the immense mass of travel, of time saved, of certainty independent of the tides, of the regularity and the Harlem and thus add the tone wanting gear wheel in the great hale noutes, in the immense mass of the view of the world's commerce. In respect to intelligence, time and distance have become everything. The shortest race has not yet been run. It

WHEN DID THE PILGRIMS LAND?

Among the numerous semi-historical, semi-scientific associations of this metropolis, the Pilgrim Record Society is one which, though small in numbers, appeals by its objects to a numerous circle of the public, the lineal descendants of the Leyden Pil-grims who came to Plymoutie in the first four vesgrims who came to Plymoutis in the first four yessch—the Mayflower, the Fortune, the Ann and
the Little James—and were collectively known
as the "old comers." This Society, consisting of the descendants of the "Pligrims
of Leyden and Plymouth" was formed December 30, 1875, for the annual commemoration
of the landing at Plymouth upon the true date, as
they claim, of that event, December 30 (new style)
and for the collection and publication of genealogical
records of those Pilgrims and their descendants
down to the beginning of the centennial year 1876.
The chief founder of the society was the veleran
genealogist, Dr. David Parsons' Holton, who is also
its secretary and its most enthusiastic worker.
The anniversary meeting last evening was held at
Dr. Holton's genealogical studio No. 20 Eastern
Boulevard, when, after the routine business of election of officers, &c., an address was delivered by that
gentleman in explanation of the date upon which
It results therefrom that the true date of the landing
was neither the 21st nor the 21st, but the 30th of December, new style, corresponding to December 20,
old style.

## THE CARMELITE NUNS.

[Montreal letter to Detroit News.] Another subject of conversation here is the leaking out of certain facts connected with the establishment of Carmelite nuns at Hochelaga. There has been little Carmelite colony in our sucient suburb for little Carmelite colony in our ancient suburb for several years, but no one has ever heard much of them. These nums are subjected to the severest discipline of all the orders. They wear but one garment summer and winter, a coarse sorge gown reaching to the feet, with a hood almost completely covering the face. Their feet are shod with sandais, and they are not permitted to wear hosiery. As a special favor they have been allowed, in our severe winters, to wrap pieces of sorge around their feet and ankies. They never touch meat, poultry, fish, butter or eggs, and est only one meal a day of bread and boiled vegetables. Their couches are bare planks with a square block of wood for a pillow, and they sleep without other covering than their dealy dreas. Their doors are jealously,

closed, even to women, the priest or the doctor. They pass their lives in silence, even their prayers being said under their breath. Their singing of the Church service is conducted in a whispered monotone. Such acceptation of the vows of poverty, chastity and obedience has proved regimen too severe for the constitution of the dolles, and several of them have died. Others are at the point of death, yet the lady superior and the nuns themselves steadily refuse to make any change in their method of living, declaring that all is in God's hands.

#### THE ILL-FATED SOUDER.

SCENES AT THE AGENT'S OFFICE YESTERDAY-ANXIETY ABOUT THE BOATS-HOW THEY ARE

ill-fated steamer Emily B. Souder, were visited yes-terday by several relatives of the crew, all seeking information of their lost ones. Unfortunately the gentlemen in charge of the office could not give them my positive tidings in regard to the vessel. The er Canima, which it was hoped would bring some of the survivors, had not crossed the track of the lost steamer, and the officers obtained the first news of the disaster from the HERALD reporter who quarantine. One woman, who lingered about Mr. Rogers' desk, waiting against hope to hear vessel's crew, retained her composure while in the office, but hardly had she left it and reached the Bowling freen sidewalk when her human nature got the best of her, and in pititul tones she clamored for her "own Janues." Nuraerous persons, not under-standing the cause of the poor woman's lamenta-tions, endeavored to stop her for the purpose of giv-ing her aid and comfort, but on she walked, regard-less of inquiries, holding her apron up to her eyes, sobbing bitterly, "Poor Jim, what shall do? Poor Jim!" Mr. Burgess said that "as there were only nine reassengers on the vessel, and seven have been re-Jim!" Mr. Burgess said that "as there were only nine passengers on the vessel, and seven have been accounted for, of whom we may hear at any moment, it really looks as if only two passengers have been lost. This is my theory. As to the crew, that is different; we can form no estimate as to the loss that has befailen them."

we can form no estimate as to the loss that has befallen them."

HOW THE BOATS ARE MANNED.

A gentleman in the freight office said that time might be required before news could be obtained by telegraph, few ports in the West India Islands being connected by cable with New York. The captain would, no doubt, be heard from the moment he reached a port having telegraphic communication, and as to the rest of the boats they were, no doubt, ably manned. John Tiee, chief engineer of the steamer, and who, according to the despatch from Jamates, is in charge of a raft, was an engineer on the Central America, lost some years ago, and be maintained life on a raft for more than eight days. It is known that a patent life-saving raft was on board, and it is supposed that it has been utilized for the construction of a large raft, on which a number of the shipwrecked crew may have found refuge. All these matters, the gentleman added, go to show that there exists no reason for any undue anxiety. The boats will turn up, and, though the ship is lost, at least the greater number of the passengers will have been saved. Only it may take some time before we hear of them.

It was ascertained vesterday that Mr. R. Crosby.

been saved. Only it may take some time before we hear of them.

It was ascertained yesterday that Mr. R. Crosby, mentioned as a passenger, was not on board. He had been making several trips on the Souder since last March, but this time was prevented from going by

March, out this time was prevented from going by sickness.

Mr. Craft, one of the United States inspectors of steam vessels, stated that he had passed the Emily B. Sonder two years ago and that he would not have done so if he had considered her unseaworthy. He also stated that suc had been thoroughly overhauled at Philadelphia in September last. Mr. Stratton, another inspector, stated that he examined her very thoroughly at the Atlantic Docks three years ago. Although she was advanced in years she was in good condition, Messrs. Weld & Co., of Boston, her owners, always keeping their vessels in good repair. At that time the Souder had new pointers and stringers put in her.

The Imperial German Consulate General in this city states that, according to a letter of the agents of the Hamburg American Packet Company, the dead body which was found near Hastings, England, and a photograph of which was deposited in the above named Consulate General's office, has been fully identified by a number of the crew of the Pommo-rania as that of Mrs. Sporl, from Chicago, Ill.

"ALWAYS. WITH YOU."

ing department of St. John's Guild met yesterday afternoon and resolved to commence operations to machines ready for work, so that all the girls and women who apply at the office, No. 5 Great Jones more or less. The necessary arrang have been made with some of the leading manufacturers for a supply of material upon which to put the girls to operate, and there is now apparently nothing to provent the success of this charitable enterprise. A competent forewoman has been employed, and, as was the practice last season, one of the laties of the committee will personally superintend the department daily.

It appears that some impostor has been trying to swindle the public under the guise of charity, hence the following notice:—

The public are caulioned against a man representing him-

are now dependent on the relatives with whom they are domiciled. In the rear house, second floor, No. 49 Prince street, a widow and her two children are in need of food, clothing and fuel. They are utterly destitute. At No. 696 Second avenue, fourth floor, a family of four appeal for help. The wife is sick and the husband has been out of work for three months past.

On the top floor of No. 47 Elizabeth street a husband and wife and two little children are in need of immediate help. The woman has tried hard to get work, but has failed, while her husband has carned nothing in three months.

At No. 122 West Nineteenth street (rear house) a worthy object of charity will be found in the person of Mrs. Mary Kennedy, an old, bedridden woman. The condition of the poor creature is truly deplorable, for added to her own misfortunes are those of an invalid husband, whom she used to support in her days of health. The couple are in abject want, and neither is capable of rendering assistance to the other. The rent is to be paid and food purchased, and funds for both must come from Charity's hand.

MAYOR ELY'S APPEAL. The following appeal was yesterday issued by

Mayor Ely:

Mayor's Orrics, New Your, Dec. 30, 1878.

The committee selected by various charitable organizations to canvaes the city for the purpose of the obstantial contributions of clothing, &c., for the needy is new capaged in putting into active operation the pian adopted as their meeting held in this effice. Everything you can give, whether of ciothing, provisions, fuel or supplies of any kind, will be well applied, as the distribution is designed to reach every class of the suffering. Each contributor may indicate the chject to which his donation may be given.

I therefore appeal to all our citizens to prepare whatever they can spare for the warons of the committee. Due notice of when they are ready to begin the collection will be given. The result, it is to be hoped, will be the great amelication of the condition of the poor and will diminish their demands upon the city treasury.

SMITH ELY, Jr., Mayor.

THE BOARD OF POLICE JUSTICES.

The Police Justices held their last session as a Board Eleven magistrates were present, presided over by Justice Flammer, and although the meet-ing was long and no doubt interesting to the gentlemen who took part in the motions, substitutes, amendments, points of order and discussions growing out of them, little or nothing of interest to the public was done. There was quite a long debate on the somewhat lengthy report of Justice Wheeler relative to the Exciso law, the point of which was in reality little more than a suggestion to the Legislature to repeal or amond that portion of section 1 of the act of 1809 which fixed the ball in cases of violation of the excise at \$100, so as to make the matter of ball and the amount discretionary with the magistrate. There were some comments in the paper on the mability of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Sessions to dispose of the vast number of those histemeanors occurring every year in this city. Over eight thousand of the last two years eases, Justice Wheeler said, have not yet been disposed of. The further consideration of the report was deferred until next Monday night.

Several ballots were taken for a clierk of Special Sessions, but no choice was made. Justice Murray was elected President of the Board for the coming year, and a recoss was taken until next Monday night. mendments, points of order and discussions grow

## TAX COMMISSIONER

Mr. George B. Vanderpoel was yesterday appointed fax Commissioner in place of George H. Andrews, who resigned that office some few months since. Mr. vanderpoel is a brother-in-law of the Mayor and was

THE SCHULTE MURDER MYSTERY.

AND ECCENTRICITIES THE SEARCH IN THE WOODS WHERE THE HOMICIDE OCCURRED-CLEWS FOUND. Commer Nonware Des 30 1878.

The startling theory is now advanced here that

his home at Rotan Hill, about two miles from South light that he was even more wealthy than had been supposed. It has also been learned that he highly accomplished and had quaintance with four languages, namely, German, Italian, French and English. A careful search yesterday through the woods wherein the murder was committed resulted in the finding of blood. Although the search was long continued the was not revealed, but the belief remains that it is somewhere in the vicinity. A fall of snow last night prevented the resumption of the search to-day, and will effectually bar it for several days. The revelareterence to the letters and effects of the late Mr. Schulto have furnished grounds for work to specially at the suggestion of State Attorney Olmstead. The pistol found yesterday was of an unusual pattern and of a German make. It was undoubtedly handled by some person connected with the crime. It and the keys and tacks were found in a lot adjoining the woods, a stone wall intervening William Buchhole, said was his (Buchhole's) sold weapon was found in his room, where he said it was. It is rumored that Buchhole has recently loaned to a fellow countryman here the sum of \$200, which, considering that he received only \$3 per month for his services, would in itself be sufficient to attract attention to him. An official said to-night that he was connot tell all he knew. Since the hearing Saturday he has been under the charge of Consta Dayton. He has talked treely and been interviewed by a detective, but what he told the detective has not he is the guilty man, he's a shrewd one." One of the members of the Coroner's jury answered, "He's a cool one."

he is the guilty man, he's a shrewd one." One of the members of the Coroner's jury snawered, "He's a cool one."

MONEY WHICH MAY HE TRACED.

One of the keys of the bloodstained bunch fits the lock of an iron chest which contains a quantity of gold French coins, and the chest was deposited by Mr. Schulte in the savings bank the morning before he went to New York. The keys were undoubtedly taken from his person after he was struck, The authorities have received a letter from Bischoff, the broker in the Staats Zeitung building, with whom he had business transactions Friday. Mr. Bischoff writes that he sold German marks and received \$359 therefor, taking in payment three \$100 bills, and other money. Of this sum Schulte was robbed, and there is thought to be a chance that a memorandum of the large bills may have been preserved, and may help to form a clew for the discovery of the murderer or murderers. A careful translation of the lotters and papers of Mr. Schulte has been made. Their contents reveal a rarely methodical man. All the letters written by Mr. Schulte were preserved in copy by him, to secure himself against his servants, neither of whom received more than \$3 per month, Schulte had elaborate contracts drawn up. In these it was specified that the servant should always walk just so many paces in front of him (Schulte); should always accompany him when desired, and should on all occasions regard him as his superior. Even trifling sums paid the servants were recorded, and from an indorsement it appears that the day before the murder Buchhole was paid twenty-five cents. In the few letters Buchhole was paid twenty-five cents. In the few letters Buchhole was paid twenty-five cents. In the few letters and an advance and should on all occasions regard him as his superior. Even trifling sums paid the servants were recorded, and from an indorsement it appears that the day before the murder Buchhole had received there is contained no allusion to any unpleasant feeling harbored by any one against Schulte.

allusion to any unpleasant feeling harbored by any one against Schulte.

DEEDS TO LABOE ENTATES.

There are deeds showing large real estate transactions. One deed is given by two German counts, and convey to Schulte 300 acres of land, situated in three different towns. A memorandum shows that in one town near Cologue Schulte had thirty-one tenants. He had other large transactions, and had loaned his brother (his sole relative as far as can be ascertained) the sam of \$10,000. He left his address with Bischoff, in New York, and wanted that gentleman to notify him if he learned of a farm of about 300 acres for sale, as he wished to move further South. Mr. Schulte was a decidedly eccentric than, and in each trunk in his room there was found in each trunk in his room there was found in twentory of its contents. This forences one of the brother of his untimely end. There was no will left, which is rather strange, considering the eare Schulte had over all, even his most minuse interests; and

SENATOR SHARON INTERVIEWED.

[From the San Francisco Chronicle, Dec 23.] What is your opinion of Mr. Hayes and his ad

crats to office, thus making the party a hybrid or ganization. It is not the idea on which the government is based. It is the prevailing idea of our peo-ple that the party is the highest manifestation of the will of the majority until it proves a failure, when it is supplanted and another takes its authority and offices. Mr. Hayes has undertaken to run the office

is supplanted and another takes its authority and offices. Mr. Hayes has undertaken to run the office to which he was elected by one party in the interest of both parties, and in trying to please everybody he has pleased nobody."

"Who is likely to be the next President?"

"I have little doubt that Grant will be. He has many good qualities—integrity, intellect, will, particitism—and he is thoroughly unselfish. He has discarded the old ides of State rights—the idea that a State should regulate its own affairs in any other way than as a part of one great whole. Conkling I also believe in thoroughly. I regard him as a man of character and of a high order of intelligence. He is, well balanced, unselfish, and if elected would act for the interest of the whole country, without party prejudice. He represents the very highest order of American intellect. If he were from Indiana, Illinois or Ohio he would be the nominee of the republicans without doubt. The republicans will elect the next President and control both houses of Congress, and, further, the interests of the North and the great West will soon override all sectionalism. Among other possible candidates are John Shermau and Blaine. The last I deem to be a little too much of a partisan to have serio as chances of success.

"Who are likely to be the democratic candidates?"

"Tilden is out of the field. He never can be President. Bayard is a man of integrity and a good representative democratic. Thurman can never be elected. He bids for the Presidency, and no one who bids for it ever can obtain it. Hendricks is an an able Western man, who would make, perhaps, a better Judge than President. He is to all intents and purposes younger than Thurman by at least ton years. As, however, there is little prospect of electing a democratic to the President to the Presidency the task of considering his chances is an ungrateful labor."

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Croker in the case of John Regallia, forty-five years of age, of No. 16 Baxter street, who died at Chambers Street Hospital on the 25th inst. from injuries received in a drunken brawl. The jury rendered a verdict to the effect that deceased came to his death by compression of the brain and fracture of the skull, the result of a blow from a club in the hands of John Brown. The latter was remanded to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury and thewitnesses in the case were sent to the House of Detention. An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Croker

## MUNICIPAL NOTES.

The Board of Apportionment will make a formal ing on the different departments of the city govern

ment during 1879. held this afternoon. The new body will not enter upon its duties until twelve o'clock on Monday next, Mayor Cooper will not receive any formal calls at the city Halt to-morrow. He will assume his duties, however, at twelve o'clock on that day.

## AN ACTRESS SUES FOR DIVORCE.

In the matter of the suit for absolute divorce brought in the Supreme Court, Kings county, by Josephine Sheridan, an actress, sgainst John F. Sheridan, a variety performer, of Providence, R. I., Judge Gilbert yesterday issued an order to plaintiff's counsel for defendant's arrest. It is alleged that the co-